Grain Banks. Each such Executive Committee will have a Woman as its member.

- A provision of Rs. 20.20 crores was made for 2005-06 (Plan) by Planning Commission out of which an amount of Rs. 19.76 crores was sanctioned for the establishment for 3282 grain banks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura and Meghalaya. A provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made for 2006-07 out of which Rs. 49.40 crores has been sanctioned for the establishment of 7832 Grain Banks in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra so far.

- The estimated cost of setting up one grain bank is as follows:

a)	Cost of foodgrains @ of 1 quintal per family per average 40 families per grain bank.	40 quintals of foodgrains at Rs. 1150.00 per quintal (based on the average present economic cost of grains) *i.e* Rs. 46,000/-
b)	Transportation cost @ Rs. 90/- per quintal.	90X40=Rs. 3,600/- (Rs. 1800 to be borne by the State Government)
c)	Training expenses for trainers and trainees.	Rs. 1400/- per bank.
d)	Storage weights and scales etc.	Rs. 6000/- per bank.
e)	Monitoring and Administrative Cost	Rs. 3000/- per bank.
	TOTAL	Rs. 60,000/- per bank.

Import of pulses and edible Oils

1231. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import pulses and edible oils in view of price rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The imports of pulses recently contracted by various organizations are as under:-

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd.	Urad 25,000	Moong 5,000	Tur —	Total 30,000
PEC Ltd.	11,000	2,000	4,000	17,000
MMTC Ltd.	3,000	—	12,000	15,000
State Trading Corporation of India	30,000	—	—	30,000
G. TOTAL	69,000	7,000	16,000	92,000

In case of edible oils, customs duties have been reduced to facilitate larger imports. Imports of pulses and edible oils are under OGL. Import of these items have been taking place for the past several years. Data on imports of pulses and edible oils during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Import of edible oils and pulses

Import of Edible Oils

Year	Qunatity (in lakh tonnes)
2004-05	47.51
2005-06	41.75
2006-07 (Apr.-Oct.)	27.85
2005-06 (Apr -Oct.)	28.98

Import of Pulses

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
2004-05	13.39
2005-06	16.08
2006-07 (Apr.-Dec.)	16.59
2005-06(Apr.-Dec.)	14.05

Bogus ration cards

1232. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN:
SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked to launch a drive to cancel bogus ration cards usurping ration articles meant for poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the drive; and

(c) the number of complaints received against the irregularities committed by FPSs and KOD (Kerosene Oil Depot) holders during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon State Food Ministers/Food Secretaries Conference held on 29.3.2006 and Five Regional Conferences, a Nine Points Action Plan was chalked out to check the diversion of foodgrains. One of the points was to undertake a campaign for Review of BPL/AAY lists, to eliminate the ghost ration cards. Some of the States/UTs have completed the drive and others are in the process of undertaking the drive. In the drive the respective State/UT has reviewed the ration cards to eliminate the bogus cards, if any.

(c) The PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. The responsibility for effectively distributing the same to the consumers through the network of Fair Price Shop (FPSs) lies with the State